प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए डा० जी० वी० के० राव समिति के प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में, जिसे राज्यों को परिचालित किया गया था राज्य सरकारों की टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर क्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत पांजा) : (क) और (ख) ग्रामीण विकास और गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के लिए विद्यमान प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए डा० जी० वी० के० राव समिति की रिपोर्ट मार्च, 1986 में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों को उनके सुझावों के लिए भेज दी गई थी । ये सुझाव अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त स्थिति के संदर्भ में अभी कुछ भी सूचना नहीं प्रस्तुत की जा सकती ।

Under-utilization of computers in the country

1381. SHRI BIR BHANDRA PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many computers in the country remain under-utilized because of the lack of awareness to utilize them for management information system rather than for routine accounting applications;

(b) if so, what is the broad ratio of the computer time being used for management information system to the time being used for routine applications and how does it compare with that of other countries; and

(c) what are the measures being taken and proposed to be taken so as to ensure better and more productive use of computers, including the role assigned to consultancy organisations such as Computer Maintenance Corporation Nataional Institute of Information Technology and Tata Consultancy Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) No Sir, it is not true that many computers in the country remain under-utilized because of the lack of awareness to utilize them for Management Information System (MIS) rather than for routine accounting application system. However the utilization of the computer system increases only gradually after their installation.

(b) More and more routine applications are being integrated to create MIS. Therefore, it is not possible to sharply bifurcate the two areas. It is estimated that about 1/3 of the computer time is used for applications relating to MIS. In view of conscious promotion of the MIS and the deemphasis of the purely clerical replacement applications, this ratio will be some-what higher in India compared to other countries.

(c) Department of Electronics does not allow the import of computer system for purely labour replacing type of applications. It encourages complete feasibility studies being undertaken by the user organisations or consultancy agencies to assess their information needs, computer system requirements etc. The consultancy firms also assist the user organisations

in design, development and implementation of Management Information System. More and more training courses are being organised by agencies like NIC, CMC Ltd., to train the users in more productive use of computers especially for MIS applications.

Release of Indian prisoners from Pakistani jails

1382. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the comparative number of Indian prisoners in Pakistan awaiting release in exchange for Pakistani internees in India as at the end of the years 1984 and 1985; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay in the release of Indian prisoners from the Pakistani jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The number of Indian prisoners in Pakistan jail at the end of years 1984 and 1985, are believed to be 600 and 850 respectively.

(b) Government of Pakistan seldom release Indian prisoners on expiry of the period of their sentences. Nor has it been possible to ascertain the full facts from them in regard to such cases. We have taken up this question with them repeatedly.

Reforestation Programme

1383. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reforestation programme could be taken under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme or Employment Guarantee Schemes in Maharashtra not on the basis of planting of trees but on the basis of survival of the trees;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) the manner in which the country is likely to maintain its ecological balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Social forestry plantation programmes envisaged under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Employment Guarantee schemes in Maharashtra have their focus on employment generation. At present, plantation programmes under all these programmes are based on the cost of plantation, since the initial investment is necessary for all operations connected therewith, from nursery raising to plantation. A scheme based entirely on survival of trees may be feasible only in farm forestry. However, it is imperative to have an element of incentive for survival, which would be based on intensive field monitoring. From the long range point of view, this element would need to be built into such schemes and programmes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ecological balance in the country can be maintained by effective protection and management of good forests and by greening of wastelands and agroforestry, all focused on increasing the green cover in the country. The key elements of the Action Plan drawn up for the above purpose by the National Wastelands Development Board and approved by the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council are at attached statement.